



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/595,132	03/02/2006	Bo Ekstrom	P18082-US1	3246
27045	7590	12/17/2008		
ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR 1-C-11 PLANO, TX 75024				
EXAMINER				
MASUR, PAUL H				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
4145				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/17/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/595,132

Applicant(s)

EKSTROM ET AL.

Examiner

Paul Masur

Art Unit

4145

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 March 2006.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-11 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 12-22 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 March 2006 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☒ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03/02/2006
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The Information Disclosure statement filed on 03/02/2006 is objected to for the following reasons: the international references not considered by the examiner were not included in the image file wrapper, and the disclosed US PG Pub could not be found.

Drawings

2. Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 12-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claims merely recite a method of routing and monitoring media flow. A method is required to be tied to a statutory category (i.e. a machine or an apparatus). The methods in claims 12-19 simply recite a method that could be embodied in a data structure or mental steps. Therefore, the claim language is

not considered statutory. In addition, the claims merely recite the manipulation of signals (media flow), which are also non-statutory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. Claims 12-14 & 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldberg et al. (US Patent No. 6,411,683) in view of Ford et al. (US Patent No. 7,400,711).

6. As per claim 12, Goldberg et al. teaches a method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network [Goldberg, fig. 1, element 110, column 2, lines 33-34, "Network 110 can be any type of network that is capable of establishing a telephone call between multiple parties"] having a control domain for handling session control and a bearer domain for handling media flow [Goldberg, fig. 1, element 110, column 2, lines 35-36, "For example, network 110 can be the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)", The PTSN contains both bearer and handling domains.], comprising the steps of...setting up a connection between the first subscriber and a second subscriber [Goldberg, fig. 2, element 200, "Establish a phone call between a first part and a second party"];

re-routing said media flow between the subscribers via a dedicated server function in the bearer domain [Goldberg, fig. 1, elements 100, 105, & 120, column 3, lines 44-47, "Speech monitoring module 120 will monitor the conversation of the parties to detect the occurrence of the keywords that are stored in database 115 in the conversation of the parties", The phone call between parties (100 and 105) is routed through the network (110) and the speech monitor module (120), which acts as a

dedicated server since network data is passed through it in order to reach other elements.]; and,

monitoring the media flow that passes the server function [Goldberg, fig. 2, element 205, "Monitor the conversation between the first and second parties"].

Goldberg et al. does not teach storing, in a database in the control domain, identification of a first subscriber for which monitoring is desired. However, Ford et al. teaches storing [Ford, fig. 2, element 320, column 4, line 31, "a database for storing system data"], in a database in the control domain [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230, 320 & 340, column 8, lines 47-49, "The Caller Interface (CI) is the component of the system which forms the link between the system and the real-time communication channel the system is monitoring", The CI is part of the control domain that links the call to the monitoring, and the database .], identification of a first subscriber for which monitoring is desired [Ford, fig. 2, element 320, col. 8, lines 56-57, "(this list of users (UIDs) is presented to the CI by the DM)", The user IDs are stored in the Database (320), which are supplied to the Database Manager (320), and are used to identify users who will have their call monitored.].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ford et al. into Goldberg et al., since Goldberg et al. suggests monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network, and Ford et al. suggests the beneficial use of monitoring media flow by a user ID such as to identify the subscriber [Ford, column 8, lines 47-49, 56-57] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

7. As per claim 13, Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. teaches the method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 12. Goldberg et al. does not teach comprising the step of sending an indicator from the control domain to the bearer domain indicating that the media flow that involves the first subscriber is to be monitored.

However, Ford et al. also teaches further comprising the step of sending an indicator from the control domain to the bearer domain [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230 & 240 column 9, lines 37-40, "For instance, as discussed hereinabove, caller 1 may input a fixed set of digits before dialing the actual phone number for caller 2 which fixed set of digits would interface with system 240", The fixed digits are the message sent from the control domain to the bearer domain to initiate the system.] indicating that the media flow that involves the first subscriber is to be monitored [Ford, fig. 2, element 270, column 8, lines 49-52, "Step 270 is a conversation content analyzer and summarizer (CCAS) which analyzes and summarizes the content of the conversation between caller 1 and caller 2", The CCAS monitors the call in the bearer domain.].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ford et al. into Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al., since Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. suggests monitoring media flow by a user ID in a telecommunication network, and Ford et al. suggests communications between the control and bearer domains such as to initiate monitoring [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230, 240, & 270 column 9, lines 37-40 & 49-52] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

8. As per claim 14, Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. teaches the method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 13. Goldberg et al. does not teach further comprising the step of sending an address to the server function from the control domain to the bearer domain.

However, Ford et al. also teaches further comprising the step of sending an address to the server function from the control domain to the bearer domain [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230 & 250, column 7, lines 12-15, "If, for instance, the caller (participant) is expected to input some set of prefix digits with the desired phone numbers to invoke and access the system and route his or her call through the system, then the OI must be given parameters which will instruct the system", The owner interface (250) in the bearer domain receives an address from the phone system (230) in the control domain.]. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ford et al. into Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al., since Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. suggests monitoring media flow by a user ID in a telecommunication network, and Ford et al. suggests communications between the control and bearer domains such as to initiate monitoring [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230 & 250, column 7, lines 12-15] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

9. As per claim 20, Goldberg et al. teaches a system to monitor media flow in a telecommunication network [Goldberg, fig. 1, element 110, column 2, lines 33-34, "Network 110 can be any type of network that is capable of establishing a telephone call between multiple parties"] having a control domain for handling session control and a

bearer domain for handling media flow [Goldberg, fig. 1, element 110, column 2, lines 35-36, "For example, network 110 can be the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)", The PTSN contains both bearer and handling domains.], comprising... means for setting up a connection between the first subscriber and a second subscriber [Goldberg, fig. 2, element 200, "Establish a phone call between a first part and a second party"];

means for re-routing said media flow between the subscribers via a server function in the bearer domain [Goldberg, fig. 1, elements 100, 105, & 120, column 3, lines 44-47, "Speech monitoring module 120 will monitor the conversation of the parties to detect the occurrence of the keywords that are stored in database 115 in the conversation of the parties", The phone call between parties (100 and 105) is routed through the network (110) and the speech monitor module (120), which acts as a dedicated server since network data is passed through it in order to reach other elements.]; and,

means for monitoring the media flow that passes the server function [Goldberg, fig. 2, element 205, "Monitor the conversation between the first and second parties"].

Goldberg et al. does not teach storing, in a database in the control domain, identification of a first subscriber for which monitoring is desired; and means for sending an indicator from the control domain to the bearer domain indicating that the media flow that involves the first subscriber is to be monitored.

However, Ford et al. teaches means for storing [Ford, fig. 2, element 320, column 4, line 31, "a database for storing system data"], in a database in the control domain

[Ford, column 8, lines 47-49, " The Caller Interface (CI) is the component of the system which forms the link between the system and the real-time communication channel the system is monitoring ", The CI is the control domain that links the call to the monitoring.], identification of a first subscriber for which monitoring is desired [Ford, fig. 2, element 320, col. 8, lines 56-57, "(this list of users (UIDs) is presented to the CI by the DM)", The user IDs are stored in the Database (320), which are supplied to the Database Manager (320), and are used to identify users who will have their call monitored.];

means for sending an indicator from the control domain to the bearer domain [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230 & 240 column 9, lines 37-40, "For instance, as discussed hereinabove, caller 1 may input a fixed set of digits before dialing the actual phone number for caller 2 which fixed set of digits would interface with system 240", The fixed digits are the message sent from the control domain to the bearer domain to initiate the system.] indicating that the media flow that involves the first subscriber is to be monitored [Ford, fig. 2, element 270, column 8, lines 49-52, "Step 270 is a conversation content analyzer and summarizer (CCAS) which analyzes and summarizes the content of the conversation between caller 1 and caller 2", The CCAS monitors the call in the bearer domain.];

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ford et al. into Goldberg et al., since Goldberg et al. suggests monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network, and Ford et al. suggests communications between the control and bearer domains such as

to initiate monitoring [Ford, fig. 2, element 270 column 9, lines 49-52] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

10. Claims 15-18, & 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldberg et al. (US Patent No. 6,411,683) in view of Ford et al. (US Patent No. 7,400,711) and Easterling et al. (US Patent No. 5,428,667).

11. As per claim 15, Goldberg et al. teaches a method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network [Goldberg, fig. 1, element 110, column 2, lines 33-34, "Network 110 can be any type of network that is capable of establishing a telephone call between multiple parties"] having a control domain and a bearer domain [Goldberg, fig. 1, element 110, column 2, lines 35-36, "For example, network 110 can be the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)", The PTSN contains both bearer and handling domains.]...monitoring of the media flow when it passes the fixed location [Goldberg, fig. 2, element 205, "Monitor the conversation between the first and second parties"]. Goldberg et al. does not teach wherein session control is handled in the control domain and media flow is handled in the bearer domain. However, Ford et al. also teaches wherein session control is handled in the control domain and media flow is handled in the bearer domain [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230 & 240 column 9, lines 37-40, "For instance, as discussed hereinabove, caller 1 may input a fixed set of digits before dialing the actual phone number for caller 2 which fixed set of digits would interface with system 240", The fixed digits are the message sent from the control domain to the bearer domain to initiate the monitoring.],

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ford et al. into Goldberg et al., since Goldberg et al. suggests monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network, and Ford et al. suggests the control domain handling session control and the bearer domain handling media control such as to monitor the media [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230, 240, & 270 column 9, lines 37-40, 47-52, & 56-57] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

Goldberg et al. does not teach re-routing of a media flow session for which monitoring is desired, via a fixed location, which location is independent by change of location of subscribers involved in the media flow. However, Easterling et al. teaches re-routing of a media flow session for which monitoring is desired [Easterling, fig. 4, column 12, lines 5-9, "This is especially helpful in establishing a case for the wiretap authorities in that all conversations for a particular target unit can be routed to a designated monitoring station so that all those conversations are monitored and recorded in sequence", The call can be routed so that authorities can monitor it in real time.], via a fixed location [Easterling, fig. 4, element 78, paragraph 0058, "computer-based controller 78"], which location is independent [Easterling, fig. 4, element 78, paragraph 0058, "computer-based controller 78"] by change of location of subscribers involved in the media flow [Easterling, fig. 4, elements 14 & 16].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Easterling et al. into Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al., since Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. suggests monitoring

media flow in a telecommunication network through the use of a control domain handling session control and a bearer domain handling media control, and Easterling et al. suggests monitoring media flow in a mobile phone network such as to monitor a call as location changes [Easterling, fig. 4, column 12, lines 5-9] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

12. As per claim 16, Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. in further view of Easterling et al. teaches the method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 15. Goldberg et al. also teaches further comprising the steps of...setting up a connection between the first subscriber and a second subscriber [Goldberg, fig. 2, element 200, "Establish a phone call between a first part and a second party"]; and,

routing said media flow between the first and second subscribers via the fixed location in the bearer domain [Goldberg, fig. 1, elements 100, 105, & 120, column 3, lines 44-47, "Speech monitoring module 120 will monitor the conversation of the parties to detect the occurrence of the keywords that are stored in database 115 in the conversation of the parties", The phone call between parties (100 and 105) is routed through the network (110) and the speech monitor module (120), which acts as a dedicated server since network data is passed through it in order to reach other elements.].

Goldberg et al. in view of Easterling et al. does not teach storing, in a database in the control domain, identification of a first subscriber for which monitoring is desired. However, Ford et al. also teaches storing [Ford, fig. 2, element 320, column 4, line 31,

"a database for storing system data"], in a database in the control domain [Ford, column 8, lines 47-49, " The Caller Interface (CI) is the component of the system which forms the link between the system and the real-time communication channel the system is monitoring ", The CI is the control domain that links the call to the monitoring.], identification of a first subscriber for which monitoring is desired [Ford, fig. 2, element 320, col. 8, lines 56-57, "(this list of users (UIDs) is presented to the CI by the DM)", The user IDs are stored in the Database (320), which are supplied to the Database Manager (320), and are used to identify users who will have their call monitored.].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ford et al. into Goldberg et al. in view of Easterling et al., since Goldberg et al. in view Easterling et al. suggests monitoring media flow through a control domain handling session control and a bearer domain handling media control to enable mobile movement for a subscriber, and Ford et al. suggests the beneficial use of monitoring media flow by a user id such as to identify the subscriber [Ford, column 8, lines 47-49, 56-57] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

13. As per claim 17, Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. and Easterling et al. teaches the method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 15. Goldberg et al. in view of Easterling et al. does not teach further comprising the step of sending an indicator from the control domain to the bearer domain indicating that the media flow that involves the first subscriber is to be monitored.

However, Ford et al. also teaches further comprising the step of sending an indicator from the control domain to the bearer domain [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230 & 240 column 9, lines 37-40, "For instance, as discussed hereinabove, caller 1 may input a fixed set of digits before dialing the actual phone number for caller 2 which fixed set of digits would interface with system 240", The fixed digits are the message sent from the control domain to the bearer domain to initiate the system.] indicating that the media flow that involves the first subscriber is to be monitored [Ford, fig. 2, element 270, column 8, lines 49-52, "Step 270 is a conversation content analyzer and summarizer (CCAS) which analyzes and summarizes the content of the conversation between caller 1 and caller 2", The CCAS monitors the call in the bearer domain.].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Ford et al. into Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. in further view of Easterling et al., since Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. in further view of Easterling et al. suggests monitoring media flow through a control domain handling session control and a bearer domain handling media control to enable mobile movement for a subscriber, and Ford et al. suggests communications between the control and bearer domains such as to initiate monitoring [Ford, fig. 2, elements 230, 240, & 270 column 9, lines 37-40 & 49-52] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

14. As per claim 18, Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. and Easterling et al. teaches the method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 15. Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. does not teach further

comprising the step of setting up a three-part conference between the first and second subscribers and a monitoring function, which monitoring function is a listener only function.

However, Easterling et al. also teaches further comprising the step of setting up a three-part conference between the first and second subscribers and a monitoring function [Easterling, fig. 6, column 12, lines 5-9, "This is especially helpful in establishing a case for the wiretap authorities in that all conversations for a particular target unit can be routed to a designated monitoring station so that all those conversations are monitored and recorded in sequence", The call can be routed so that authorities can monitor it in real-time.], which monitoring function is a listener only function [Easterling, fig. 6, elements 92, 94, 96, & 98, column 8, lines 36-40, "Each receiver is also connected to a monitoring station, shown in block diagram form in FIG. 6 and identified by reference characters 92, 94, 96 and 98. A monitoring station may include a listening device", The monitoring station includes a device that is intended for listening only.].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Easterling et al. into Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al., since Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. suggests monitoring media flow through a control domain handling session control and a bearer domain handling media control to enable mobile movement for a subscriber, and Easterling et al. suggests the beneficial use of a three-part conference to monitor media flow as a listener only such as to enable authorities to monitor phone calls in real-time [Easterling,

fig. 6, elements 92, 94, 96, & 98, column 8, lines 36-40 & column 12, lines 5-9] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

15. As per claim 21, Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. teaches the system to monitor media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 20. Goldberg et al. does not teach further comprising means for setting up a three-part conference between the first and second subscribers and a distribution function, wherein the distribution function is a listener only function.

However, Easterling et al. teaches further comprising means for setting up a three-part conference between the first and second subscribers and a distribution function [Easterling, fig. 4, column 12, lines 5-9, "This is especially helpful in establishing a case for the wiretap authorities in that all conversations for a particular target unit can be routed to a designated monitoring station so that all those conversations are monitored and recorded in sequence", The call can be routed so that authorities can monitor it in real time.], wherein the distribution function is a listener only function [Easterling, fig. 6, elements 92, 94, 96, & 98, column 8, lines 36-40, "Each receiver is also connected to a monitoring station, shown in block diagram form in FIG. 6 and identified by reference characters 92, 94, 96 and 98. A monitoring station may include a listening device", The monitoring station includes a device that is intended for listening only.].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Easterling et al. into Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al., since Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. suggests monitoring

media flow through a control domain handling session control and a bearer domain handling media control, and Easterling et al. suggests the beneficial use of a three-part conference to monitor media flow as a listener only such as to enable authorities to monitor phone calls in real-time [Easterling, fig. 6, elements 92, 94, 96, & 98, column 8, lines 36-40 & column 12, lines 5-9] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

16. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldberg et al. (US Patent No. 6,411,683) in view of Ford et al. (US Patent No. 7,400,711) in further view of Easterling et al. (US Patent No. 5,428,667) as applied to claim 15 above and in further view of Raphaeli et al. (US Patent No. 7,020,784).

17. As per claim 19, Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. in further view of Easterling et al. teaches the method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claims 15. Goldberg et al. does not teach further comprising the step of exchanging an address to the dedicated server function with a pseudo address in order to hide the routing of the media flow via the server function for the first and second subscribers.

However, Raphaeli et al. teaches further comprising the step of exchanging an address to the dedicated server function with a pseudo address in order to hide the routing of the media flow via the server function for the first and second subscribers [Raphaeli, fig. 1, elements 12, 14, 16, & 18, column 1, lines 37-45, "In this example network, generally referenced 10, a plurality of nodes is adapted to communicate over the shared media 12. An imposter node 14 fakes the address of a victim node 16 and sends packets to the receiver/destination node 18 with the source address of the victim

node. Without any intruder detection capability, the receiver receives, decodes and processes the packet believing the packet was sent from the victim when in reality it contains commands from the imposter", The listening node (14) intercepts the packets from the victim node (16) and sends a fake address to the receiver node (18) in order to mask the interception.].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Raphaeli et al. into Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. and Easterling et al., since Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. and Easterling et al. suggests monitoring media flow through a control domain handling session control and a bearer domain handling media control to enable mobile movement for a subscriber, and Raphaeli et al. suggests the beneficial use of a fake address such as to mask the interception of the communication from one node to the other within a telecommunication network [Raphaeli, fig. 1, elements 12, 14, 16, & 18, column 1, lines 37-45] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

18. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldberg et al. (US Patent No. 6,411,683) in view of Ford et al. (US Patent No. 7,400,711) as applied to claim 20 above in further view of Raphaeli et al. (US Patent No. 7,020,784).

19. As per claim 22, Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. teaches the system to monitor media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 20. Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. does not teach further comprising means for exchanging an

address to the dedicated server function with a pseudo address in order to hide the routing of the media flow via the server function for the first and second subscribers.

However, Raphaëli et al. teaches further comprising means for exchanging an address to the dedicated server function with a pseudo address in order to hide the routing of the media flow via the server function for the first and second subscribers [Raphaëli, fig. 1, elements 12, 14, 16, & 18, column 1, lines 37-45, "In this example network, generally referenced 10, a plurality of nodes is adapted to communicate over the shared media 12. An imposter node 14 fakes the address of a victim node 16 and sends packets to the receiver/destination node 18 with the source address of the victim node. Without any intruder detection capability, the receiver receives, decodes and processes the packet believing the packet was sent from the victim when in reality it contains commands from the imposter", The listening node (14) intercepts the packets from the victim node (16) and sends a fake address to the receiver node (18) in order to mask the interception.].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Raphaëli et al. into Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al., since Goldberg et al. in view of Ford et al. suggests monitoring media flow through a control domain handling session control and a bearer domain handling media control, and Raphaëli et al. suggests the beneficial use of a fake address such as to mask the interception of the communication from one node to the other within a telecommunication network [Raphaëli, fig. 1, elements 12, 14, 16, & 18, column 1, lines 37-45] in the analogous art of monitoring media flow.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul Masur whose telephone number is (571) 270-7297. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 5:30AM to 4:00PM (Eastern Time).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Pankaj Kumar can be reached on (571) 272-3011. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/P. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 4145
/Pankaj Kumar/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 4145